

# **BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>**

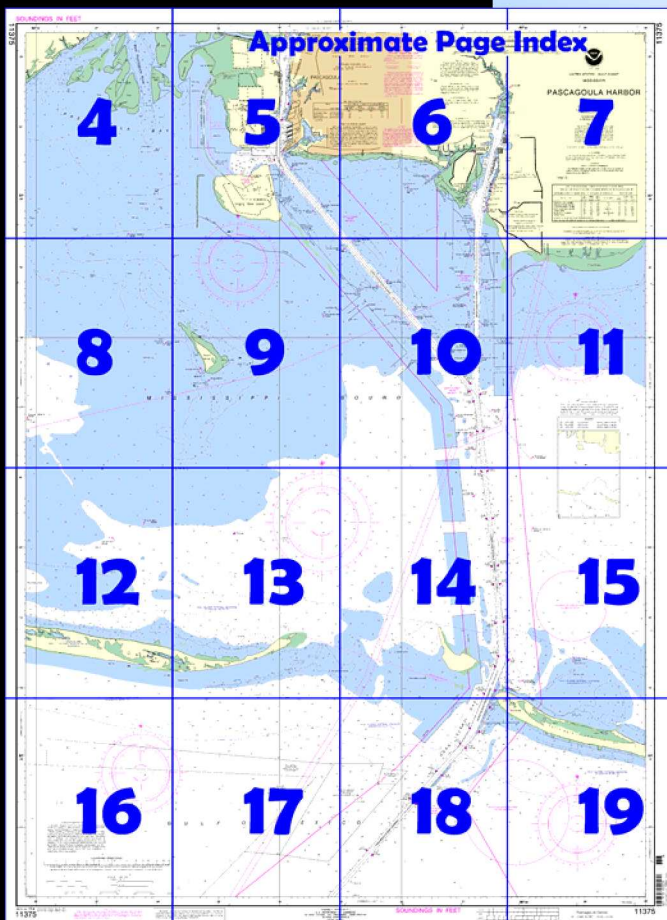
## ***Pascagoula Harbor Mississippi***

(NOAA Chart 11375)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



***Home Edition (not for sale)***





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

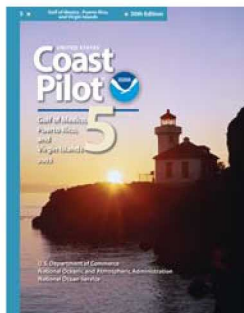
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### **[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 7 excerpts]**

(169) **Pascagoula Harbor.** By water, it is 72 miles W of Mobile and 51 miles E of Gulfport. The facilities include a 3-million-bushel grain elevator, cold storage facility, shipyards, and other industries at the mouth of Pascagoula River and an industrial area around Bayou Casotte.

(170) **Pascagoula** is a city with many large industries in shipbuilding and ship repair, manufacture of paper products, textiles, containers, seafood packing and processing,

oil refining, fertilizer and chemicals. A hospital is in the city.

(171) **Prominent features.** The six refinery flares, E of Bayou Casotte, are prominent from offshore at night. At the north end of Bayou Casotte, a 140-foot gypsum pile is prominent. The cranes of the shipyard and the twin tanks in Pascagoula are prominent from the sound. The range light towers on the W end of Petit Bois Island, the cracking towers and tanks at

the oil refinery E of Bayou Casotte, and the towers, tanks, and elevators of the fertilizer plant on the E bank of Bayou Casotte are prominent.

(175) **Channels.** The deepwater entrance is through cuts in **Horn Island Pass Channel**, and in Mississippi Sound for 4 miles N of Petit Bois Island where the channel divides, **Pascagoula Channel** leading 4.5 miles NW to the **Singing River** then N 1.5 miles to a turning basin at the railroad bridge at Pascagoula, and **Bayou Casotte Channel** leading 4 miles N to the turning basin at the head of Bayou Casotte. A Federal project provides a depth of 40 feet in Horn Island Pass Channel and 42 feet in the sound and in Pascagoula and Bayou Casotte Channels to the 38-foot turning basins. The channel across the bar is marked by a **041°** lighted range and lighted buoys, and the other channels are marked by lighted ranges, lighted and unlighted buoys, lights, and a daybeacon. Some of the inner ranges are often obscured by cranes and floodlights.

(176) The Coast Guard advises vessels exercise particular caution where the channel intersects the Intracoastal Waterway, 2.4 miles above the W end of Petit Bois Island, near Lighted Buoys 27 and 29. Situations resulting in collisions, groundings, and close quarters passings have been reported by both shallow and deep-draft vessels. The Coast Guard has requested vessels make a **SECURITE** call on VHF-FM channel 13 prior to crossing the Intracoastal Waterway, particularly during periods of restricted visibility.

(178) **Anchorage.** Anchorage for vessels up to 15-foot draft is available in Mississippi Sound E of the channel.

(179) **Explosives anchorages** are N and S of the W end of Petit Bois Island.

(180) **Caution.** Petit Bois Island and Horn Island are poor radar targets when approaching Pascagoula Harbor from seaward. Caution should be exercised when making landfall at night and during poor visibility.

(181) **Dangers.** Shoal water up to 30 feet extends 2 miles SW of the W end of Petit Bois Island to 0.25 mile SE of Horn Island Pass Channel Buoy 10 (30°11'45"N., 88°31'21"W.). Spoil banks are on the W side of Pascagoula Channel and on both sides of Bayou Casotte Channel.

(182) A 30-foot shoal was reported 0.4 mile SSE of the entrance to Horn Island Pass Channel in about 30°09'29"N., 88°33'09"W.

(183) A **restricted area** is off the N side of **Singing River Island**.

(184) **currents.** In Horn Island Pass the tidal current is reported to flood N and ebbs S averaging 1.2 knots at strength. In the dredged cut across the bar, the ebb and flood follow the direction of the cut. Winds greatly affect the velocity and direction of the currents, as well as the rise and fall of the tides. It is reported that strong E winds and seas create strong currents along the shore.

(185) **Weather.** Its climate is characterized by warm, humid summers and mild winters. Temperatures climb to 90°F or more on about 70 summer days, while falling below 32°F on only about 15 days each winter. Precipitation is frequent year round, but most likely from July through September. This is due, in part, to thunderstorms, which occur on about 9 to 16 days per month in June, July, and August. Strong winds, which can occur in thunderstorms or tropical cyclones, are most frequent from November through April when winter storms and cold fronts are prevalent. Gales are unlikely, but sustained winds of 17 to 33 knots occur 3 to 5 percent of the time. Poor visibilities are most likely during this same period and fall below 0.5 mile on 3 to 8 days per month. The tropical cyclone threat, which is rare in May and November, gradually increases through June, July, and August, reaching a peak in September and then falling off in October.

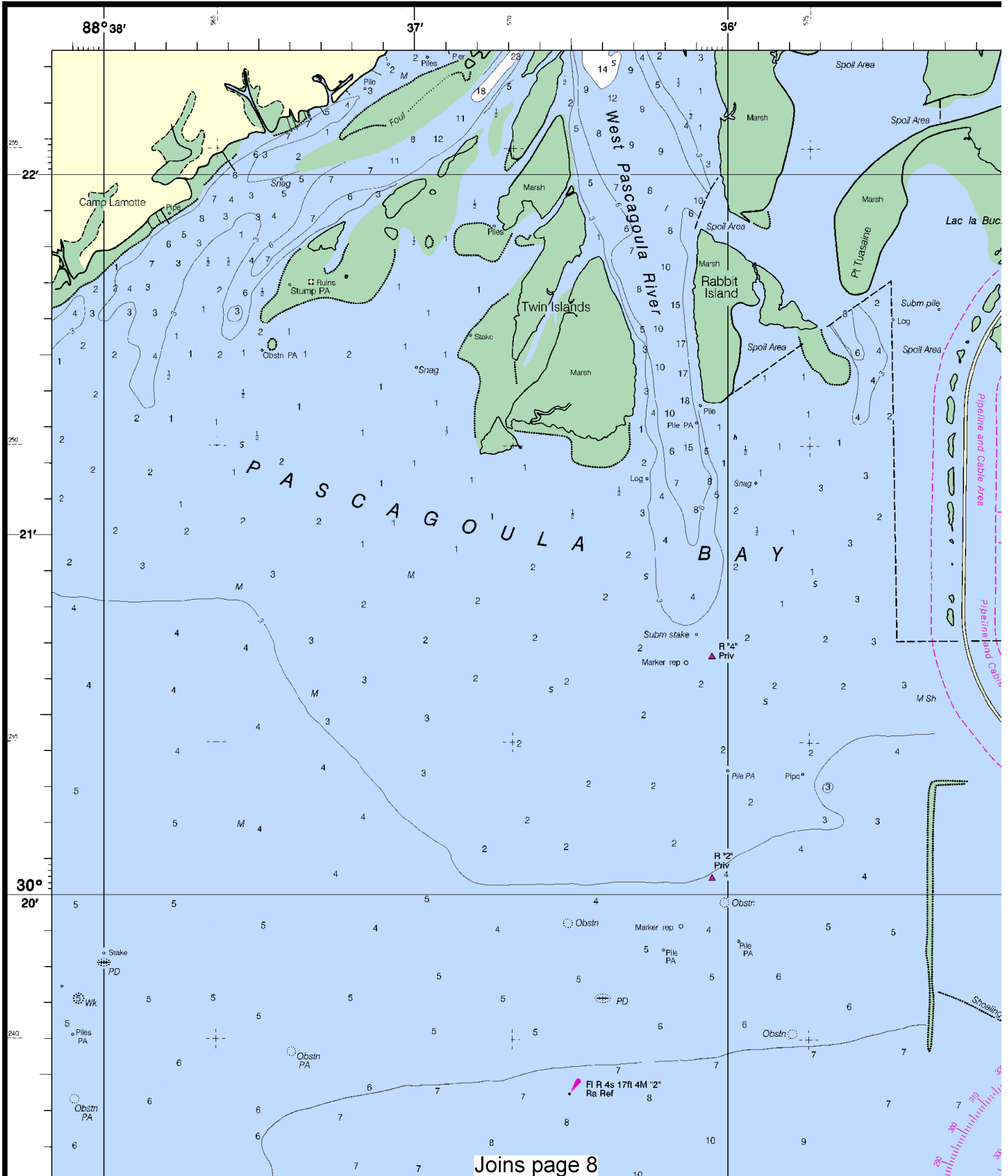
(195) **Speed limit.** No oceangoing vessel shall proceed in excess of 5 m.p.h. in Pascagoula River or Bayou Casotte.

(196) **Bridges.** The CSX railroad bridge crossing the Pascagoula River 1.5 miles above the mouth has a clearance of 8 feet. The bridgetender monitors VHF-FM channel 13; call sign KQ-7197. A submerged obstruction was reported SW of the bridge in about 30°22'07"N., 88°33'50"W.; extreme caution is urged. Route 90 bridge 0.2 mile above the railroad bridge has a clearance of 31 feet at the center. The bridgetender monitors VHF-FM channel 16 and works on channel 13; call sign KUF-722.



# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11375



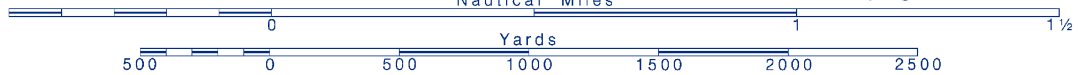
4



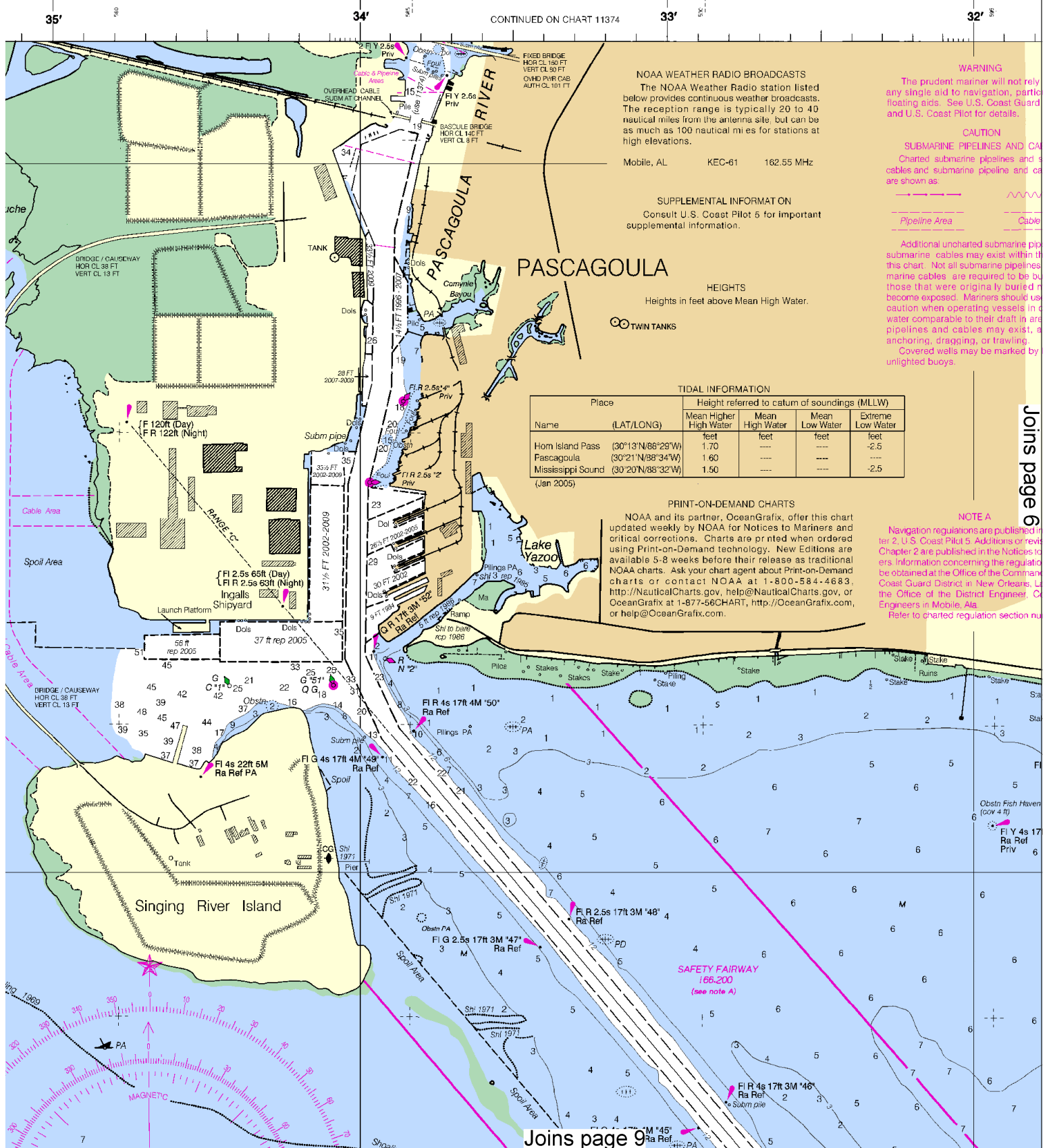
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SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

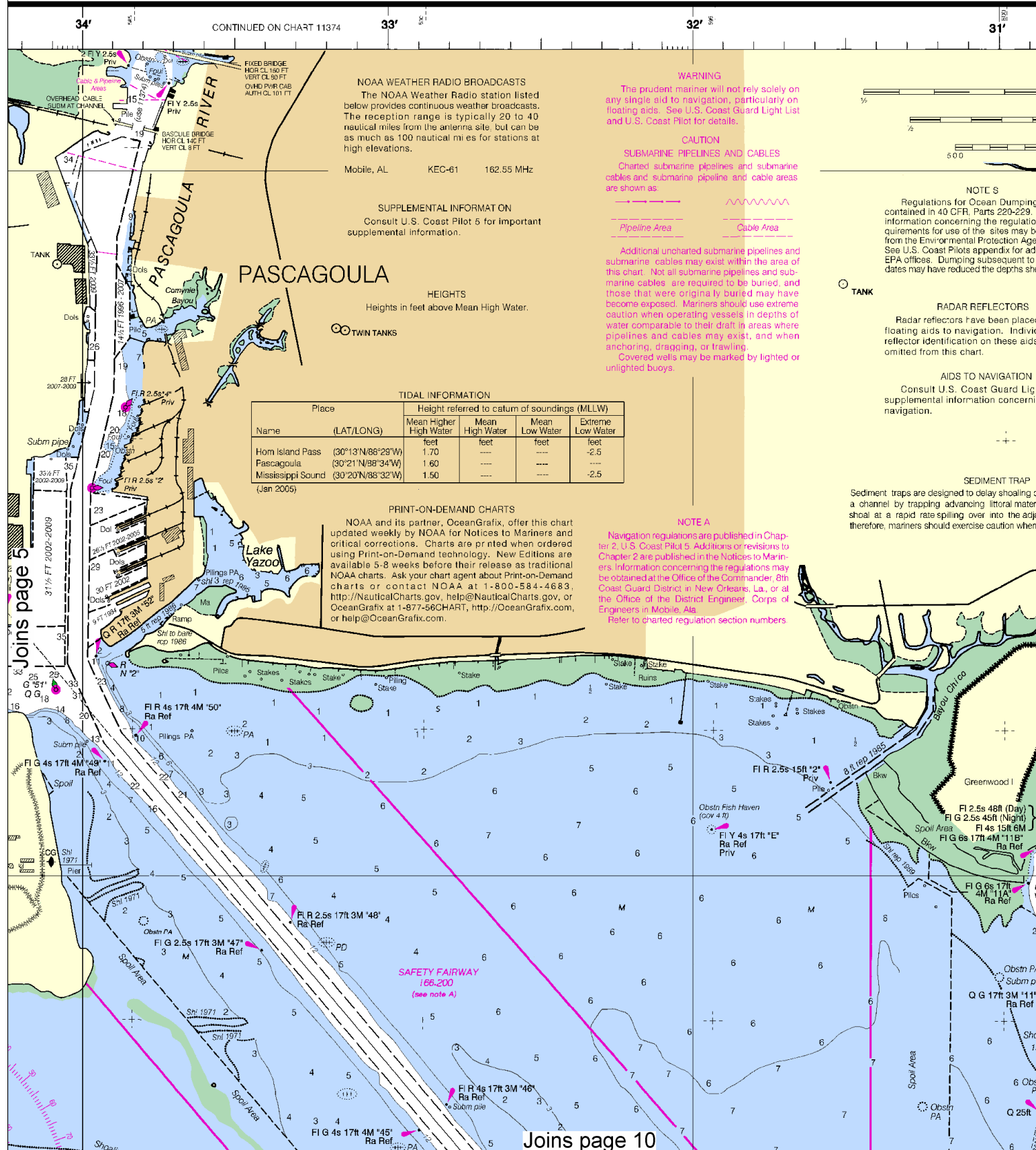


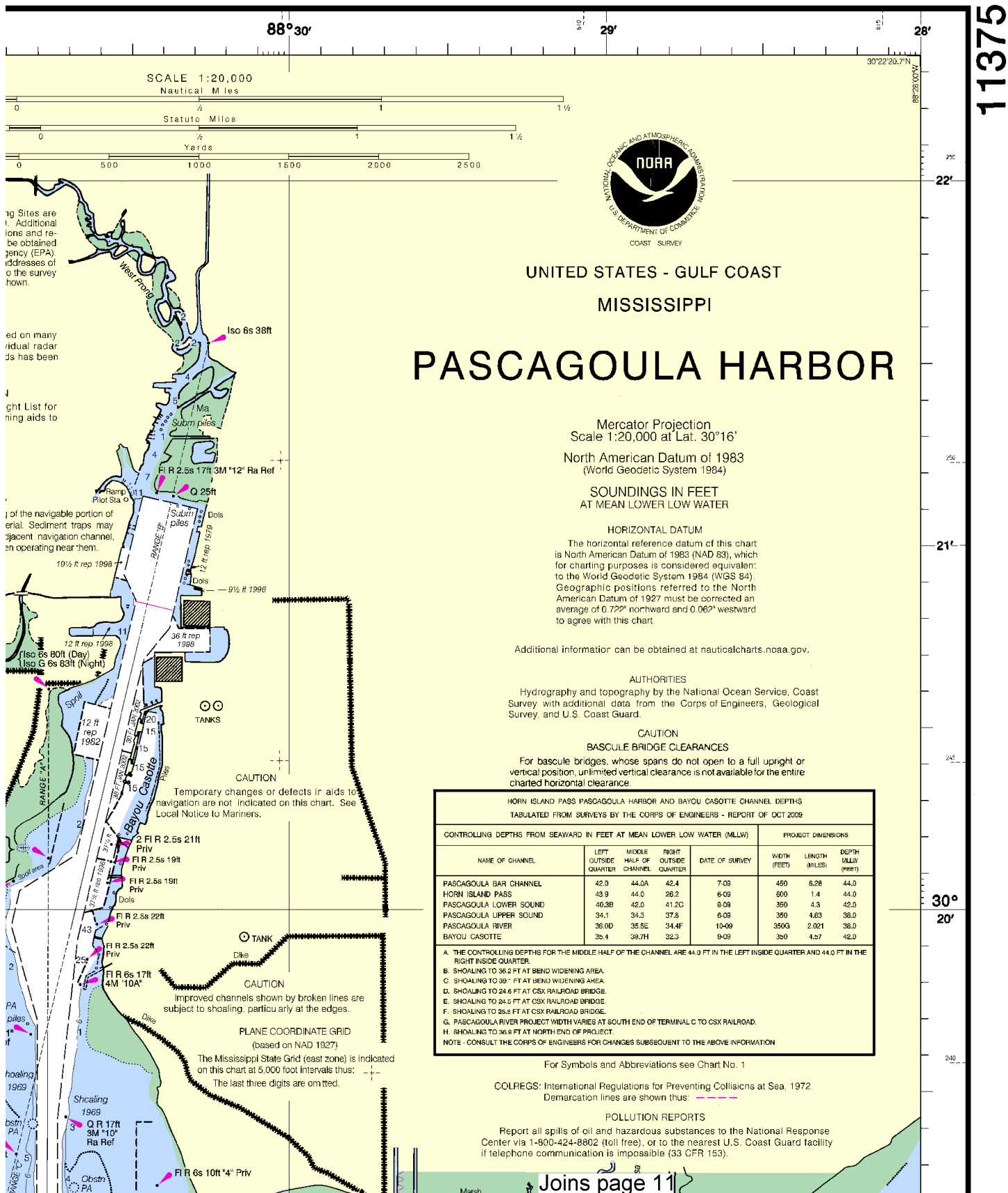




This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

CONTINUED ON CHART 11374





This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

This nautical chart depicts a section of the Misisipi River. The water area is shaded in light blue, while landmasses, including Round Island, are shown in yellow. Depth soundings are provided in fathoms throughout the river. A prominent pink dashed line runs diagonally across the lower portion of the chart, likely indicating a navigational boundary or a specific depth contour. Various navigational aids are marked, including buoys (e.g., '12'), beacons (e.g., 'Obstn PA'), and lights (e.g., 'Fl G 2.5s 17ft 5M 5\''). A scale bar in the top right corner indicates distances in miles (0 to 3). The chart is bordered by latitude lines (17°N to 19°N) and longitude lines (90°W to 91°W). The text 'Joins page 4' is at the top, and 'Joins page 12' is at the bottom.

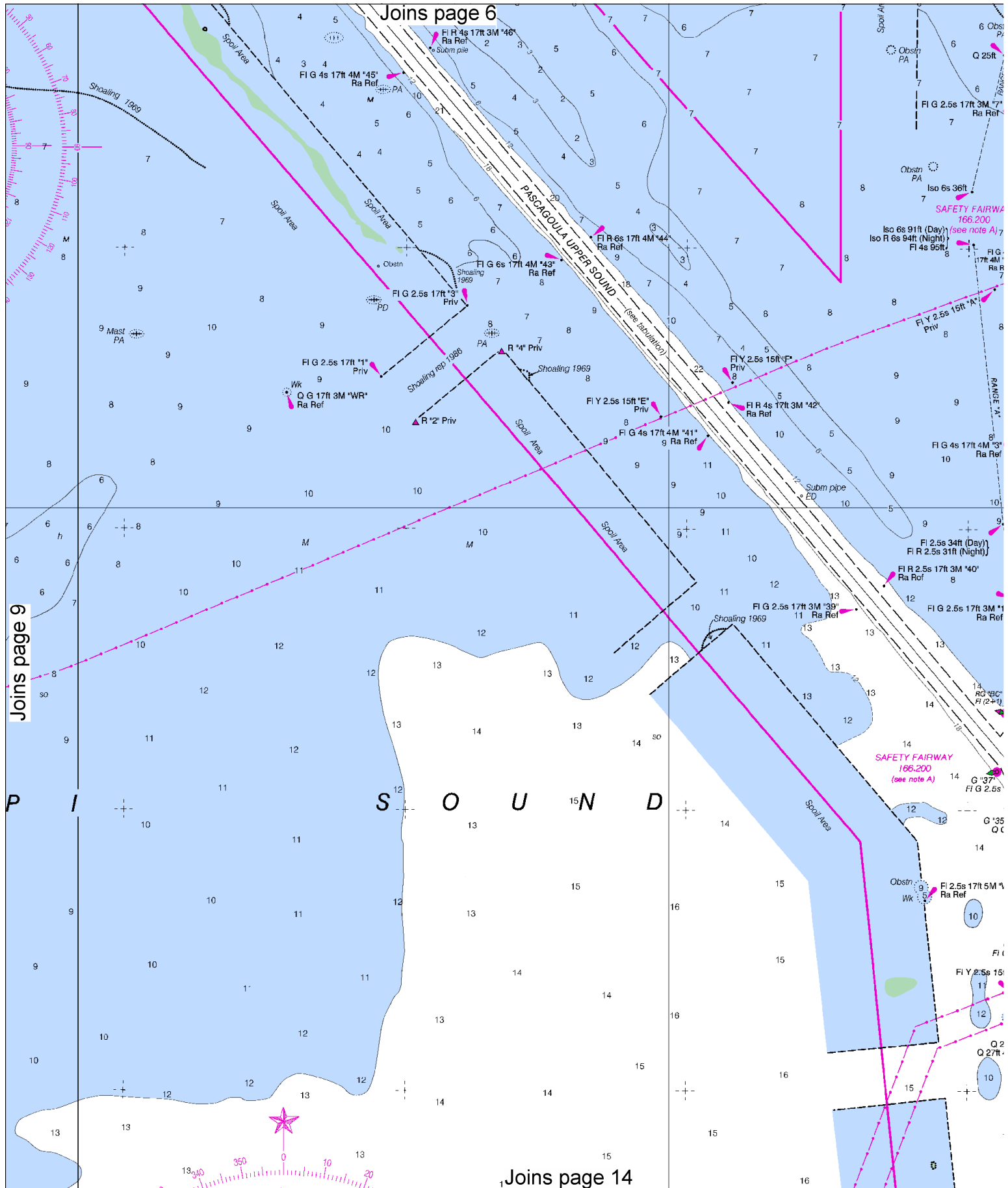
Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:20,000 See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards







10



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

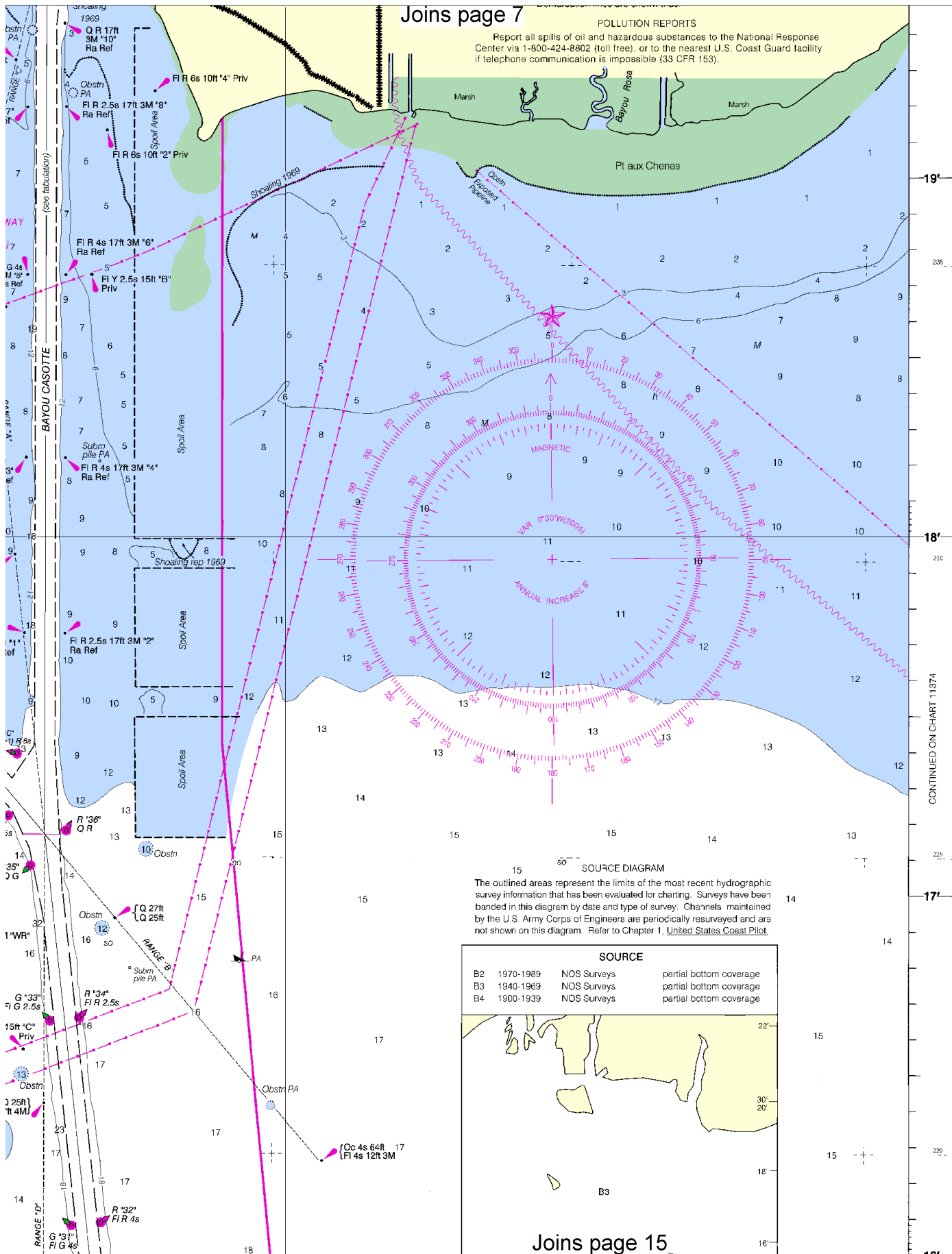
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7

# POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).



## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

## SOURCE

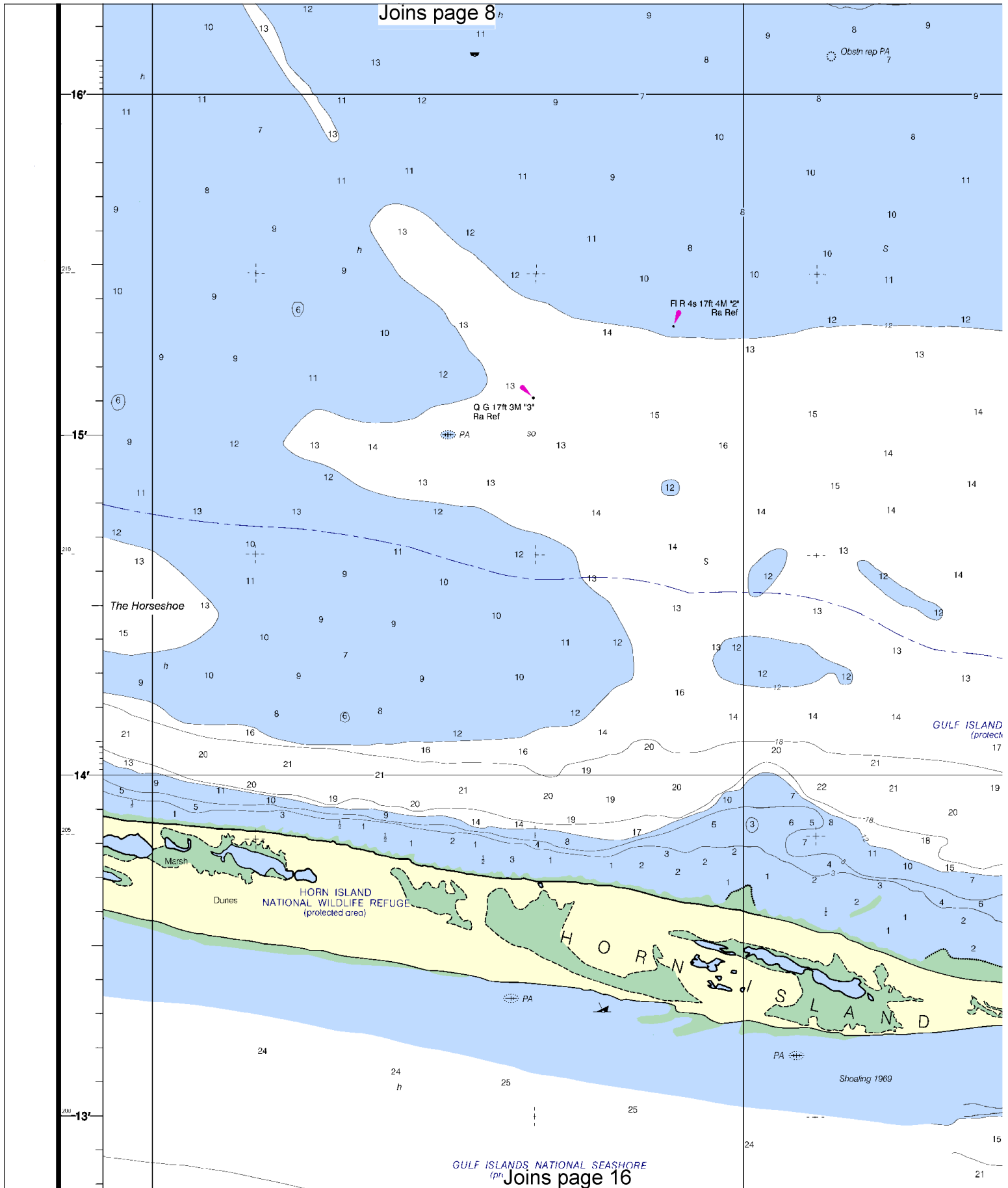
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



Joins page 15



Joins page 8



12



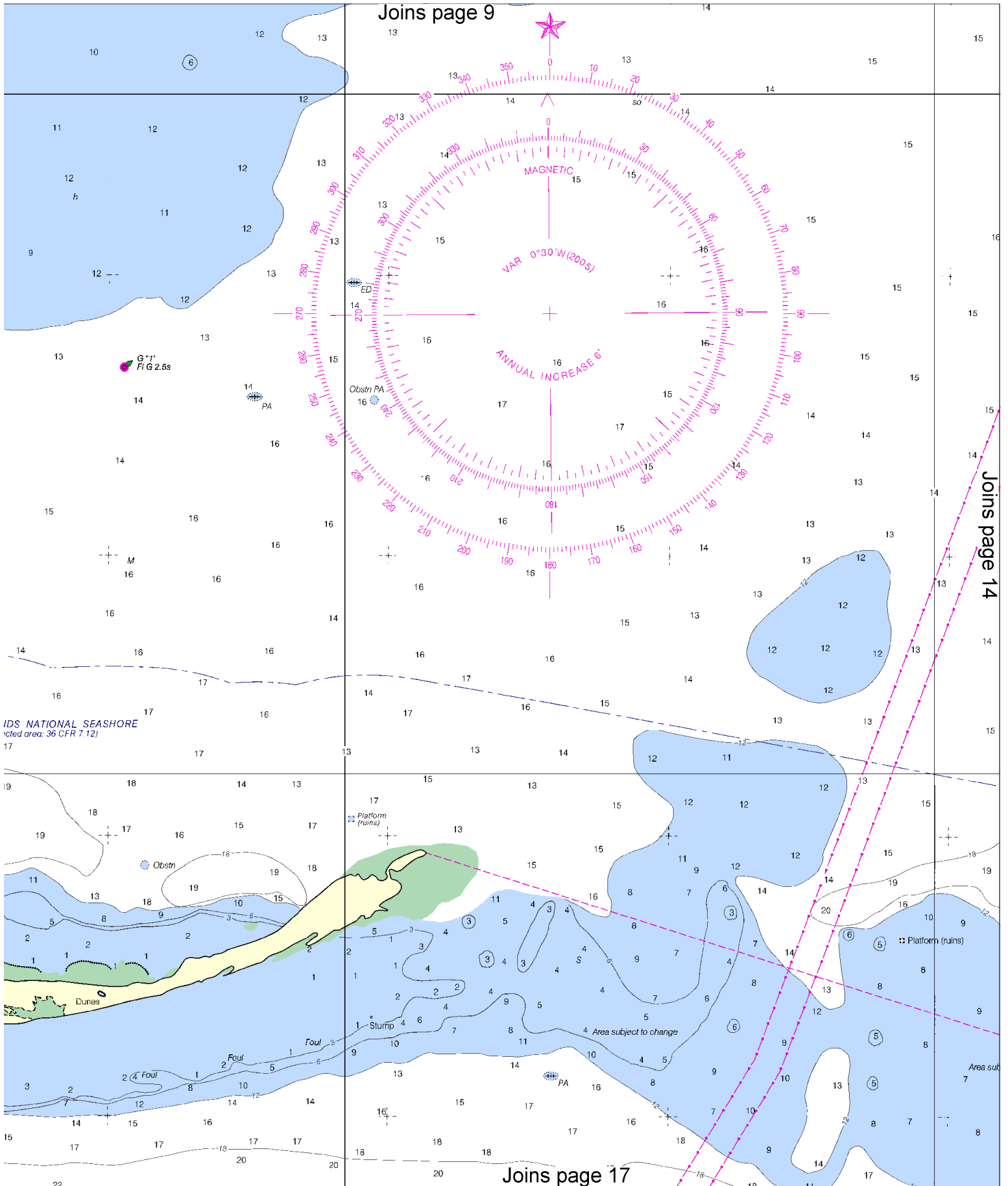
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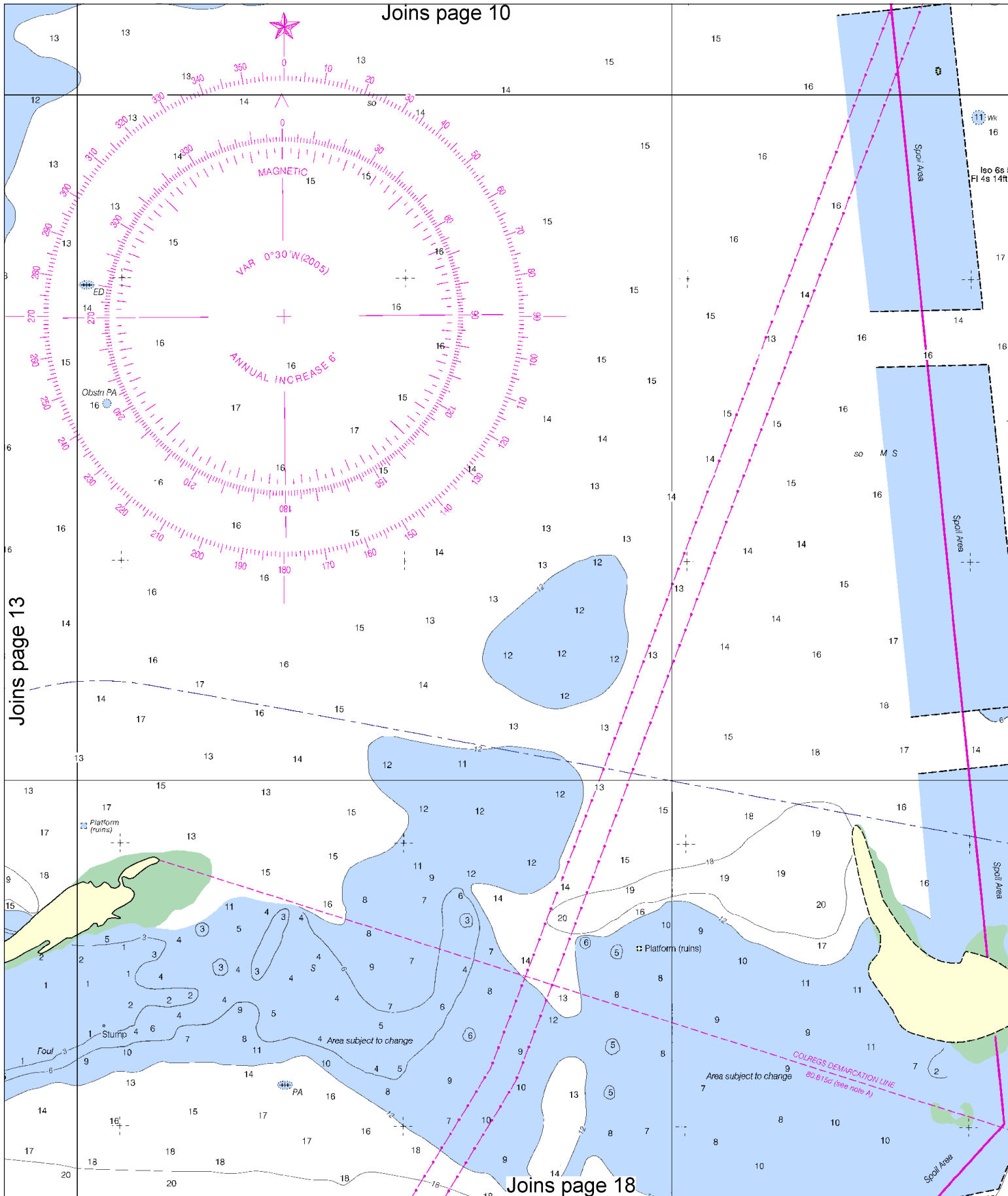
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



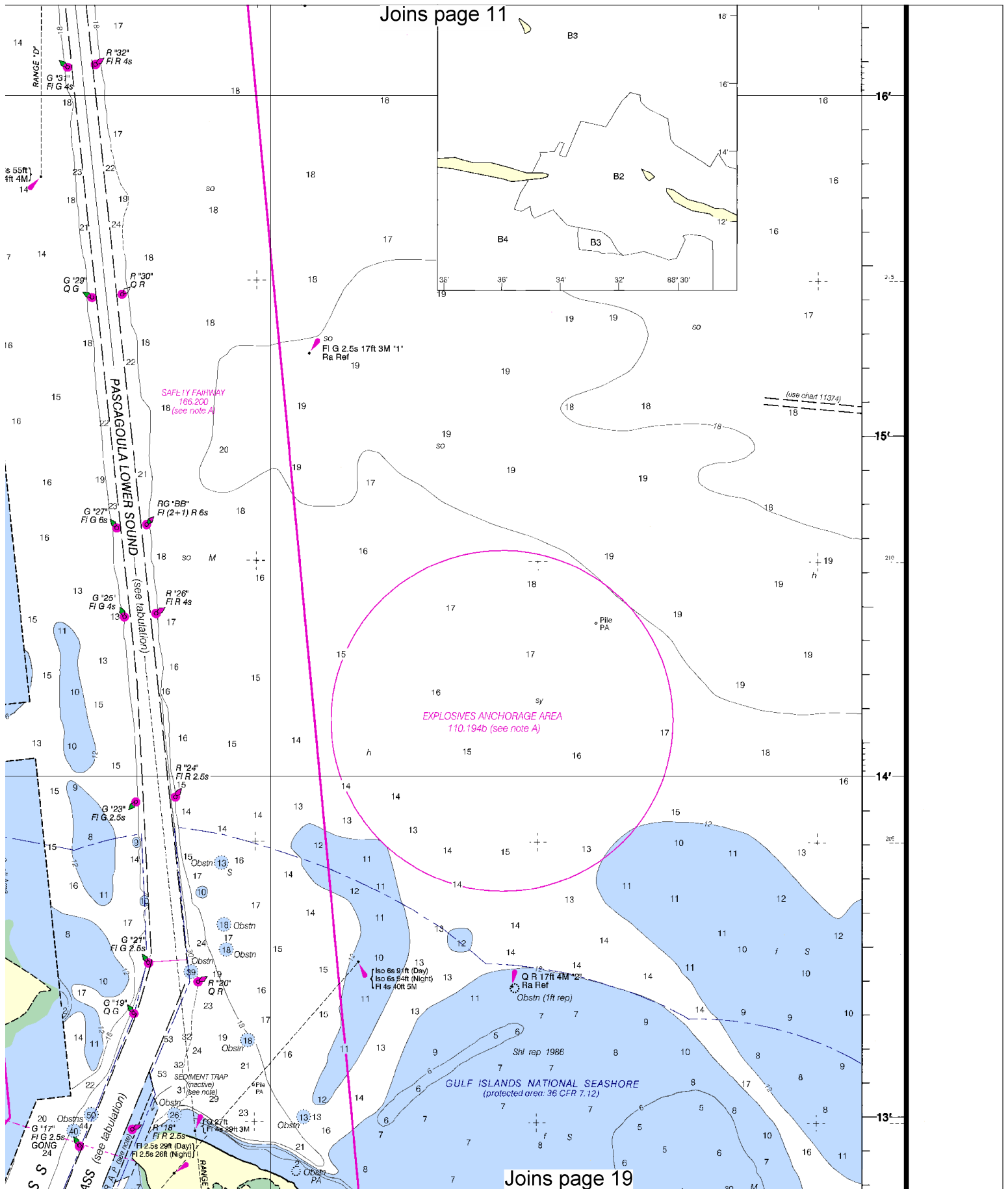
Joins page 9







Joins page 11



Joins page 19

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE  
(protected area: 36 CFR 7.12)

CONTINUED ON CHART 11373

30°  
12'

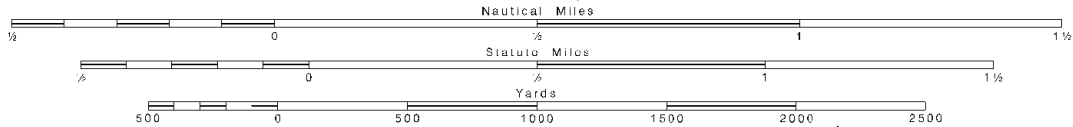
11'

**HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS**  
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.  
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.  
Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



SCALE 1:20,000



36th Ed., Jan./05  
**11375**

Corrected through NM Jan. 8/05  
Corrected through LNM Jan. 4/05

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or improvements to this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), N Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

**16**

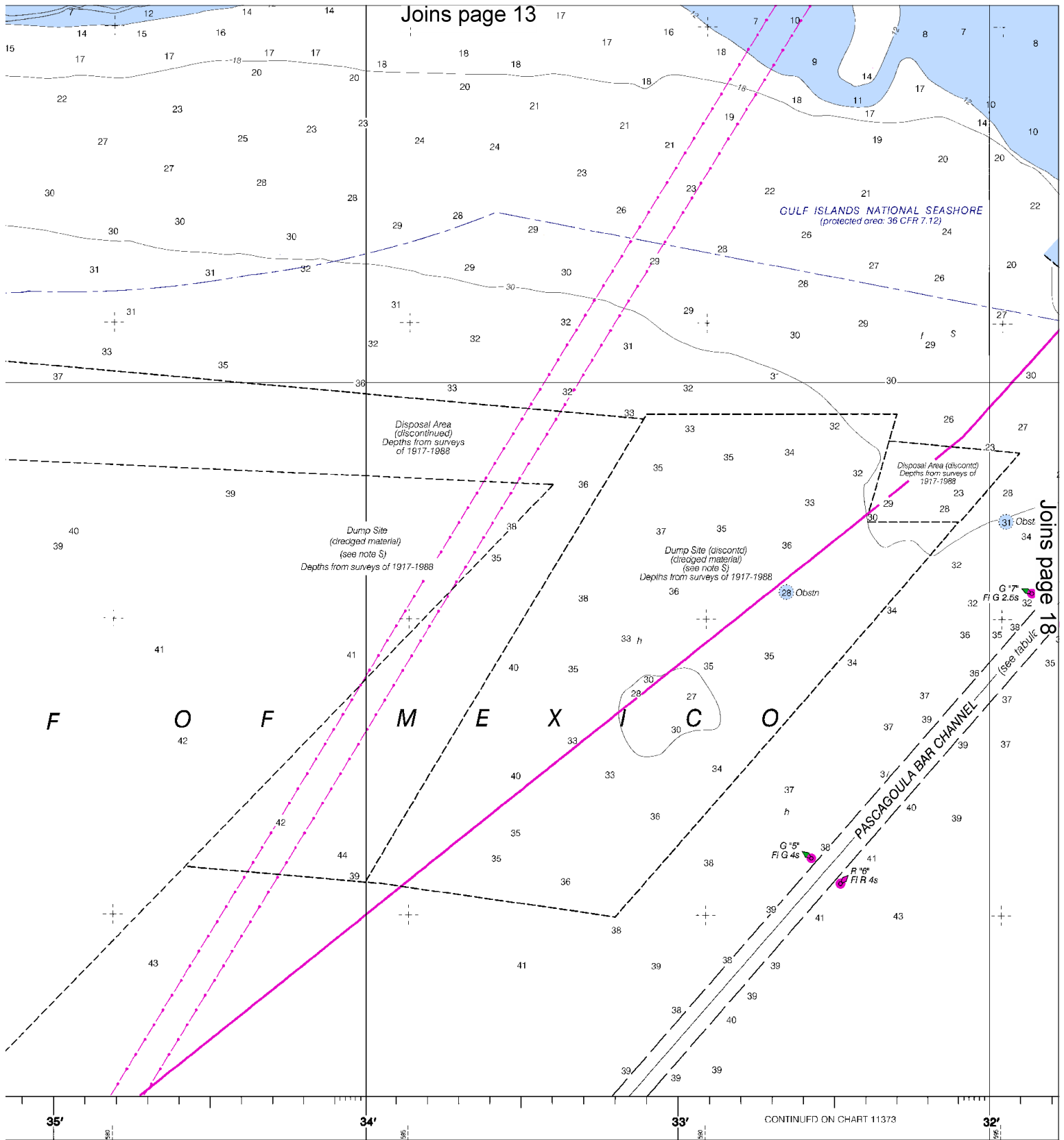


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SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





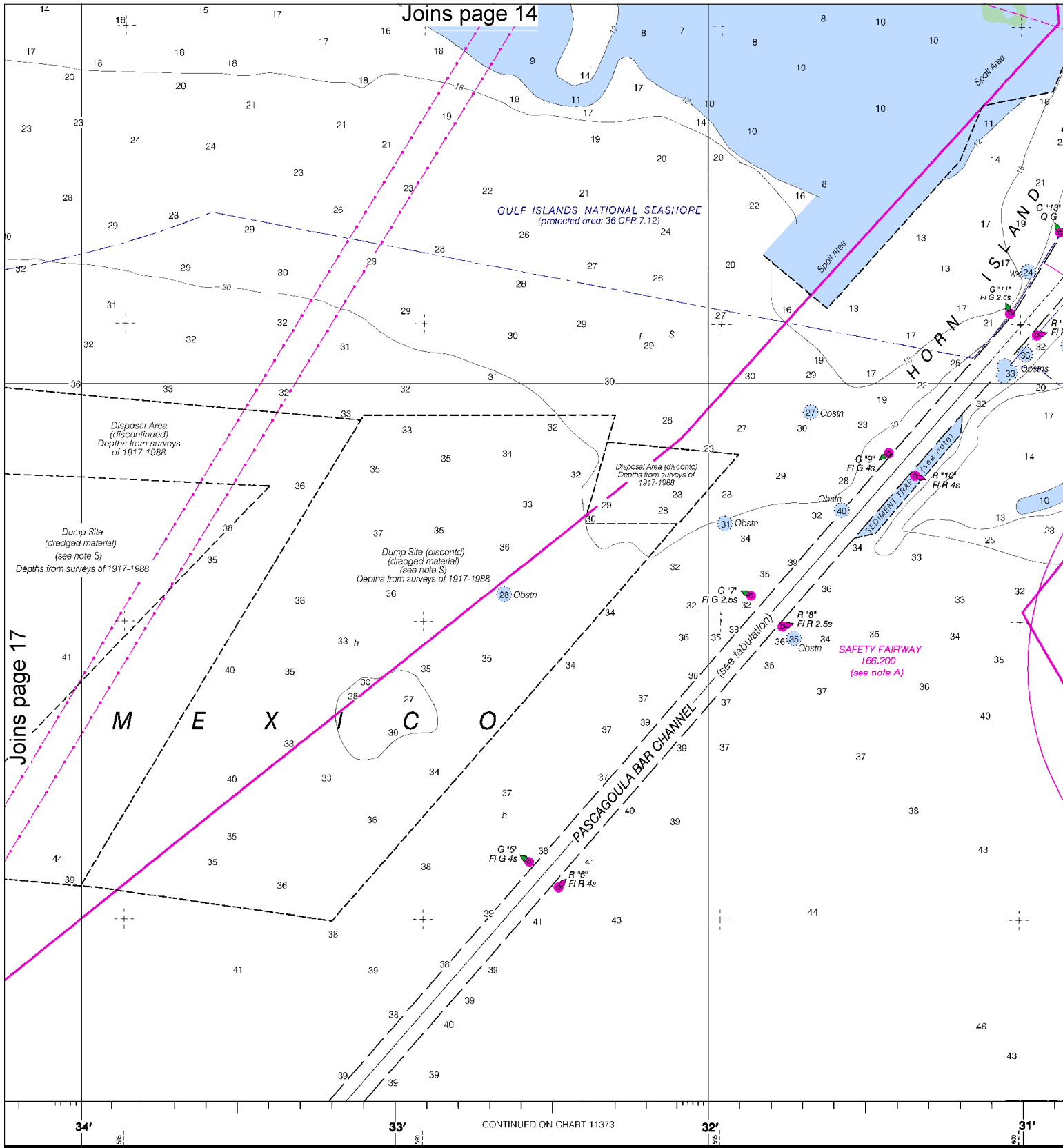
on. The National  
or comments for  
National Ocean

Published at Washington, D. C.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

SOUND



Joins page 14



Published at Washington, D. C.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

18



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



CONTINUED ON CHART 11373



NSN 7642014010209

NSN 7642014010209  
 U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1975  
 OGA REFERENCE NO. 11BHA11375

Pascagoula Harbor  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

19

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

### Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Group Mobile** – 251-441-6211

**Coast Guard Pascagoula** – 228-761-2600

**MS State Dept. of Marine Resources** – 601-432-2170

**MS Marine Resources Patrol** – 228-432-7708

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).

